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*Detention camp at Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the mortality statistics for this city for the week ended Saturday, September 2, 1899.

In spite of the dry weather, which has continued unbroken, the general health of Nuevitas continues good. At this writing rain is anxiously expected as an accompanier of the cyclone now reported as near the eastern end of the island.

After consultation with Capt. F. G. Cooke, U. S. A., commanding officer of Nuevitas, and with the approval (previously given) of Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau, I have established a detention camp upon "Cayo Puto," a small island about two miles from the city, previously used for that purpose by the army. I have secured tentage and the necessary equipment from the United States Quartermaster, have a memorandum receipt, and have placed a reliable man in charge. The capacity of the camp is at present 12. It is my intention to use this camp not only for the protection of this port against Havana and Santiago by requiring uncertified persons from those places to serve the proper period of detention, but also for the protection of the uninfected eastern end of the island against possible infection from Puerto Principe.

Respectfully, yours,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 2, 1899.*

Deaths during week ended September 2, 1899. August 28, chronic dysentery; September 2, chronic alcoholism—a remarkable case reported by Municipal Dr. Garcini, of a young girl 17 years old.

J. R. ANZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Under date of September 17, Assistant Surgeon Richardson is reported ill of yellow fever.]

Sanitary reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Daiquiri, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of Cuba for the week ended September 2, 1899:

SANTIAGO.

During the week there was a total of 15 deaths in the civil population, a decrease of 7 from the previous week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, 2; intestinal diseases, 3; other causes, 7. Total, 15. Population, 34,000; mortality, 22.94 per 1,000. There were 3 cases of yellow fever with no deaths, and 1 case of diphtheria.

MANZANILLO.

I visited Manzanillo during the week in order to learn exactly the conditions there and to make regulations to protect the town and protect other places from it. Manzanillo is a city of between 14,000 and 15,000